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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES FOR THE PERIOD 1st OCTOBER, 1952, TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1953.

Laid before the Legislative Council by Order of His Excellency the British Resident

During the period under review grants to a total of £218,000 were made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. This was made up of £98,000 in respect of agricultural schemes and a grant of £120,000 towards the ship which is being constructed in England and which will replace H.H.S. *Al-Said*.

AGRICULTURE

SURVEY, INVESTIGATIONS, DEMONSTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CROPS OTHER THAN CLOVES AND COCONUTS

The two experimental sub-stations, Matangatwani in Pemba, and Hanyegwa Mchana in Zanzibar, have continued to operate successfully although the work at the demonstration plots has had to be restricted to those aspects of the investigational work requiring a minimum of labour. As a result the detailed experimental work on the manure requirements of the Zanzibar and Pemba soils carried out with a variety of crops has been confined to confirmation of the previous trials.

Cereals

Rice.—Selection of pure strains has continued and seed supplies of the selected varieties have been maintained. A grant of £19,707 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the extension of the rice areas by increased use of tractors and ploughs.

It has not been possible to give much attention to other cereal crops such as maize, sorghum and millet during the period under review, except as test crops for some of the manure experiments.

Cocoa and Derris

Steady work has been done on the propagation of cocoa seedlings and derris cuttings for issue to growers, but it cannot be said that any marked success has been achieved in extending the area under cultivation. Despite the very encouraging prices that have been obtained for these crops when offered on the open market (Shs. 285 per cwt. for cocoa and Sh. 1/80 per pound for derris) local cultivators are still unwilling to adopt them for cultivation even on a moderate scale.

Coffee and Ylang-ylang

The important work on the selections of types of coffeee suitable for large-scale cultivation locally has continued; in addition to the three original strains tested, another variety of *C. robusta*, imported from Uganda about two years ago, is now coming on well and promises to be a valuable addition to the crops that can be successfully grown here.

The experimental plantings of ylang-ylang are now in bearing and from the analyses of the oil produced it is clear that while the Zanzibar product is not in the first class it is a valuable commodity and should be profitable if grown on a commercial scale. The correct management of plantations of ylang-ylang is still under consideration and the Agricultural Department is continuing the work on pruning and inter-cultivation, as well as investigations into the best times and methods of harvesting.

Fibre Crops

Investigation into the possibilties of producing a good fibre locally as a substitute for jute indicates that the climatic conditions in Zanzibar are not very suitable and that there is little chance of large-scale production.

Cotton, however, has been grown at Hanyegwa Mchana very successfully during 1953, and despite the adverse weather with which it had to contend last year the report on the quality of the lint was promising.

Fruit Scheme

The scheme covering the development of the citrus fruit industry has made good progress and during the period under review no less than three hundred and thirty acres were planted to oranges, limes, mandarins, and grapefruit. During the 1953 planting season, which extended over a period of only two and a half months, over thirty-seven thousand seedlings were lifted, distributed to planters, and set out in the fields. The supervision has been good and it was only in exceptional cases that the actual planting was not done correctly. Prospects are therefore good for the trees transplanted this year.

Pineapple Canning Project

After very careful consideration it was decided not to proceed at present with the project for pineapple canning. Advice was taken from an expert in pineapple canning from Hawaii and in view of certain technical difficulties which had been experienced in similar projects on the mainland it was decided to await the further development of these projects before going forward with a similar scheme in Zanzibar.

CLOVES

The most important development during the past year has been the work on die-back control in the clove plantations in both islands. The work in Zanzibar Island has so far been confined to Government plantations because, until demonstrations show that the methods employed are effective, it is unlikely that plantation-owners will be prepared to co-operate. Early in the year the drastic treatment that was necessary on some trees aroused some adverse comments from growers but the present good condition of the trees pruned and disinfected earlier in the year is a clear indication of the value of such pruning.

In Pemba, although some work was done on Government land, most has been carried out in privately owned plantations. The owners have been most co-operative but in order to avoid any regression in their attitude only those trees which were likely to show an immediate and positive response to the pruning were treated. This has naturally restricted the scope of the work but it has, nevertheless, been very valuable.

A grant of £29,476 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in order to carry out experimental work on control measures for the Sudden Death disease of cloves.

COCONUTS

The research work on the pests and diseases of the coconut palm was continued during the year. In addition to the major pest, *Theraptus*, it is now known that there are three other insect pests which cause a great deal of damage previously attributed entirely to *Theraptus*.

Experimental work has been directed mainly towards the assessment of the value of various insecticides and the best means of applying them. Great care has, of course, to be taken in applying control measures not to eliminate the parasites and predators of the pest against which the measures are being taken, and the formulation of an insecticide which is lethal to the crop pest but not so to beneficial insects is a difficult task. Although no final recommendations have been made some promising results have been obtained.

FORESTRY

The forestry projects, particularly those relating to the plantations at Welezo-Chumbuni and Kichwele, have made good progress.

The replanting in the Jozani forest has been continued with only moderate success because of heavy floods during the main rains, which killed many of the seedlings and seriously hampered the work. There is no doubt however, that the rehabilitation of this forest will ultimately be of great value.

The surveys of the Ngezi forest in Pemba and the Masingini Ridge in Zanzibar have both been completed and the plans for their future development prepared. Work on the pilot plots in the Ngezi forest has already started.

A grant of £28,430 has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in order to commence planting and make use of the hitherto almost completely unproductive land in parts of the *uwanda* and *maweni* areas. A start has been made on the survey of certain parts of the *uwanda* country which it is hoped to utilise for this work.

FISHERIES

Since the fishery vessel "*Annajah*" was launched in 1952, work has been carried out on the investigation of fishing banks close to Zanzibar and also on experiments with different types of fishing gear.

A smaller vessel, the "*Forerunner*", designed for operating closer inshore than the "*Annajah*", has been completed and was launched in August.

STOCK

The selection and breeding of milch-cows undertaken at the Kizimbani Experimental Station over the past few years has been continued with success. For some time now the culling standard, below which cows are not retained in the herd, has been 2,000 lb. of milk per lactation and a daily index figure of not less than 7.5 lb. These standards are about to be raised. The fact that it has been possible to raise the standards to such a high level indicates the improvement which has been made as compared with the normal milk performance of local cattle. It should, however, be remembered that some of this improvement is due to good management. It has been clearly demonstrated that close attention to feeding, housing and health can in themselves effect large increases in the productivity of the cows.

The ranching scheme at Hanyegwa Mchana has also made good progress and despite the fairly high incidence of trypanosomiasis the number of stock had increased to two hundred and eighty-six by the end of September. One of the obstacles in establishing this herd has been the difficulty of buying suitable cows for breeding. Many of the cows originally brought to Hanyegwa Mchana have been found to be either infertile or so poor as to be unable to feed their calves and these animals are now being culled from the herd. The controlled grazing by use of an electric fence has proved very successful and it has been shown that under conditions of careful management a sward of *Heteropogon contortus* (Swahili—"Kichoma Mguu") has been able to carry stock at the rate of a beast to two and a half acres without difficulty. This fact is of some significance when it comes to assessing the possibilities of extending ranching schemes to other areas of the *uwanda*. The limiting factor in any scheme of this nature is still the presence of tsetse fly and this aspect of the problem is receiving attention.

The initial survey of tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis in the Mwera area has indicated that under normal conditions the tsetse flies do not use clean plantation areas as breeding sites. On the other hand, when the plantations are in an overgrown state they can breed and survive in them for considerable periods and, by using clumps of uncleaned bush as stepping stones, penetrate westward into the plantations. It has been established that when the bush is cleaned the fly is restricted in movement and to a large extent pinned down to the thick bush east of the main plantation areas.

The dipping and spraying of cattle for the control of East Coast Fever has lapsed almost entirely and hardly any interest is being taken by cattle-owners despite the fact that many of them are prepared to admit that dipping, besides killing off the ticks, improves the general condition of the animals. This is disappointing because this was a development which, although it might not have resulted in a complete control of the disease, had good possibilities for the reduction of tick infestation and a consequent raising of the general condition of the stock.

EXPERIMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS

The testing of various implements for use in the cultivation of permanent crops has been continued. The problem has been to find an implement which is heavy enough to deal with strong weed growth and comparatively heavy land but which at the same time can be operated by the small tractors which are necessary for operating in confined spaces.

HEALTH

NEW HOSPITAL, ZANZIBAR

The main construction work on the new hospital in Zanzibar has been completed and the work of wiring and plumbing is about half finished. Medical, surgical, X-ray and ward equipment and furniture have been ordered and a large amount of this has already arrived. The hospital will depend on electricity for the operation of the lifts and for cooking and in consequence it will not be possible to bring it into use before the new electricity supply is available.

Rural Dispensaries

Two dispensaries are being built in Pemba, one at Micheweni and one at Chonga.

Training of Staff

Training of staff continued under the direction of the Sister-Tutor. Seven nurses passed the final examination at the end of 1952 and twenty-eight learner-nurses were appointed in 1953.

EDUCATION

Primary Education (Koran Class to Standard VIII)

The growth of primary education was maintained during the year under review. The enrolment figures in government schools at the end of the respective months were—

	August, 1952	*August, 1953*
Boys	3,763 ...	5,797
Girls	1,640 ...	1,802

The incidence of the clove harvest in 1953 had an adverse effect on enrolment and attendance, particularly in Pemba.

Numbers in grant-aided schools rose from 2,330 to 2,604 (primary and secondary classes together).

Some building work was undertaken by the Education Department during the year. A two-classroom building was put up at Mfenesini, another at Pandani (Pemba) and a third was started at Kengeja (Pemba). The construction of a Domestic Science building was started at Ngambo Girls' School. A similar one was planned for Madungu School at Chake Chake, but work was impeded by a shortage of labour. The same factor held up the final work on the Wete Girls' Boarding School and the Darajani Boys' Primary School in Zanzibar. Both schools will be occupied, however, in the very near future.

Secondary Education (Standards IX to XII)

The enrolment figures at the government schools were—

	August, 1952	*August, 1953*
Boys	242 ...	247
Girls	90 ...	95

In the Cambridge School Certificate Examination last December twenty boys and six girls gained certificates.

It was hoped to start work on the new Girls' Secondary School this year. Problems in connection with the siting arose however, and preliminary work on that project, and in consequence on the Kikwajuni Girls' Primary School, has had to be postponed.

Teacher-Training

Plans have been prepared for a new Women's Teacher-Training School at Ngambo, and work will start on that in the very near future.

There were seventy-five male teachers-in-training at Seyyid Khalifa Schools (three-year course), and fourteen women at the Ngambo Centre (two-year course).

Teachers' Houses

The Education Department built one house at Ndijani, and started another at Muyuni. Four others scheduled for Pemba were delayed because of labour shortage.

Seyyid Khalifa Schools

In the Rural Middle School section 184 pupils were enrolled. A farm school was started in January at Kizimbani Agricultural Experimental Station, and about a score of boys from the schools spend two or three weeks at a time in residence there, receiving instruction in plant and animal husbandry in addition to ordinary teaching. This experiment was conducted in co-operation with the Agricultural Department.

Technical Education

Twenty additional students were admitted to the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education this year, bringing the total of Zanzibar students there to seventy-five.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Six students were studying at Makerere College at the beginning of the current session.

In all, there are at present twenty-one men and two women following course with government assistance outside the Protectorate. Of these ten men and one woman are in the United Kingdom, eight men in India, two men and one woman in Pakistan and one man in Iraq.

ZANZIBAR AERODROME

All building work has been completed at the Zanzibar Aerodrome with the exception of a petrol-store and an additional taxi-track.

CONSTRUCTION OF LANDING STEPS AND JETTY

The new jetty and landing steps opposite the Beit el-Ajaib are nearing completion and it is expected that they will be opened before the end of 1953.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL WATER SUPPLIES, MKOKOTONI

Construction on intake works, tank and pump-house has been completed and also storage reservoirs at Kipange, Donge and Pale Hill. All the pipe-lines from the Kipange, Pale Hill and Mkokotoni areas have been laid but the piping for the Donge section has not yet been delivered. Four of the twenty standpipes have been erected.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT

CANAL DRAINAGE

All preliminary work, which includes setting, levelling and preparation of the necessary plans, has been completed, and temporary offices erected. Materials have been accumulated and actual construction work was started in June, 1953, but this was stopped at the end of September by a shortage of labour.

BUILDINGS

A list of buildings completed since the beginning of the Development Programme is annexed to this report.

EXPENDITURE

A statement of expenditure under the Development Programme up to 30th September, 1953, is annexed to this report.

Annexure I

BUILDINGS

The following buildings have been completed since the beginning of the Development Programme:—

ZANZIBAR ISLAND

Zanzibar Town:
  Livingstone House:
  Civic Centre:
    (*a*) Main Building.
    (*b*) Coffee Shop.
    (*c*) Clinic.
    (*d*) Lavatories.
  Rest House.
  Beit el-Ras:
    (*a*) Portico.
    (*b*) Headmaster's House.
    (*c*) Eighteen Teachers' Houses; Four type A. Eight Type B and Six Type C.
    (*d*) Head Teacher's House No. 1.
    (*e*) Head Teacher's House No. 2.
    (*f*) Rural Middle School.
    (*g*) Sanitary Block.
    (*h*) Kitchen.
    (*i*) Dining Hall.
    (*j*) Laundry Block.
    (*k*) Teacher-Training School.
    (*l*) Clock Tower.
    (*m*) Mosque.
    (*n*) Dormitory Block.

  Mental Hospital:
    (*a*) Main Building.
    (*b*) Superintendent's House.
    (*c*) Tuberculosis Ward.
  Holmwood and Miembeni:
    (*a*) 1953 Reception Houses.
    (*b*) Two shops.
    (*c*) Five Utility Houses.
  Mwembetanga, Kwabijokha and Kisiwandui:
    (*a*) 101 Utility Houses.
    (*b*) Road Drainage on Existing Roads.
  Miembeni:
    Drainage 100 per cent completed.
  Muslim Academy.
  Sir Euan Smith Madressa School.
  Zanzibar Fisheries Office and Stores.
  House No. 18, East African Fisheries Scheme.

Jambiani:
  Dispensary and Dispenser's House.

Makunduchi:
  Makunduchi Health Unit.
  Sanitary Inspector's and Dispenser's Quarters.

Mazizini:
  East African Fisheries and Government Houses.
  (*a*) Seven Houses completed.
  (*b*) Quarters for seven servants.

Kisauni Aerodrome:
  (*a*) Terminal Building.
  (*b*) Four Native Houses.
  (*c*) Petrol Station.
  (*d*) Hangar.
  (*e*) Covered stand for Fire-engine and Ambulance.

PEMBA ISLAND

Mzambarauni: Dispensary and Dispenser's House.

Konde: Dispensary, Dispenser's and Sanitary Inspectors' Houses.

Utaani:
  Two Teachers' Houses.
  Wete Girls' Boarding School.

Wete Hospital:
  Mnazi Mmoja Ward.
  Operating Theatre.
  Kitchen.

Chake Chake:
  Madungu:
    Two Teachers' Houses.
    School.
  Michakaini:
    Two Teachers' Houses.

EXPENDITURE UNDER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FROM 1ST APRIL, 1946, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1953

	Amount of scheme from C.D. & W.F.	Amount of scheme from Prot. Funds.	Amount of expenditure from C.D. & W.F. up to 30.9.53	Amount of expenditure from Prot. Funds up to 30.9.53
	£	£	£	£
Teacher Training, Scheme D164	1,280 (*a*)	—	1,280	—
Development of Cattle Industry, Scheme D188	947 (*a*)	—	947	—
Civic Centre, Scheme D331	16,975 (*a*)	—	16,975	—
Boarding School, Scheme D335 and D335A	2,959 (*a*)	—	2,959	—
Development of Secondary Roads in Pemba, Scheme D336	16,350 (*a*)	—	16,350	—
Improvement of Rural Water Supplies, Scheme D448	2,562 (*a*)	—	2,562	—
Reclamation and Drainage, Scheme D526 ...	3,097 (*a*)	—	3,097	—
Town Improvement, Scheme D571A ...	34,155	59,386	31,373	30,039
Agriculture, Scheme D647 and D647B ...	144,229	32,619	105,087	12,231
Stock Farm, Scheme D647A	7,549	—	4,941	—
Health, Scheme D652 and D652A	150,227	122,299	69,118	74,204 (*b*)
Education, Scheme D713	201,071	268,465	192,844	186,530 (*b*)
Employment of Ex-servicemen, Scheme D833	4,337 (*c*)	—	4,337	—
Agriculture and Veterinary Scholarship tenable to Zanzibar for one year, Scheme D859	700	—	494	—
Improvement of Zanzibar Aerodrome, Scheme D917, D917A and D917B ...	90,625 (*c*)	—	86,062	—
Establishment of an Institute of Muslim Education at Mombasa, Scheme D986 ...	100,000 (*c*)	—	100,000	—
Control of Sudden Death Disease, Scheme D1250	17,705 (*d*)	—	17,705	—
Fisheries Development, Scheme D1257 ...	48,000 (*e*)	—	34,713	—
Development Authority, Scheme D1314 ...	38,854	13,410	26,212	12,313
Development of Forest Resources, Scheme D1388	18,429	—	10,412	—
Improvement of Rural Water Supplies, Scheme D1420	2,178	—	1,885	—
Pottery Industry, Scheme D1545	1,500	—	1,497	—
Tourist Industry, Scheme D1558 and D1558A	6,500	—	6,468	—
Experiment with Agriculture Tractors, Scheme D1591	3,500	—	3,349	—
Development of Fruit Industry, Scheme D1622	28,562 (*f*)	—	9,044	—
Development of Cattle Industry in the Uwanda Area, Scheme D1638	4,600	—	2,315	—
Development of Rural Water Supplies, Scheme D1655 and D1655A	13,400	—	10,548	—
Survey into the Incidence of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis, Scheme D1747	2,500 (*f*)	—	1,985	—
Experimental Control of Clove Diseases, Scheme D1964	29,476 (*f*)	—	1,800	—
Construction of New Sea-going vessel for communication with Pemba and the East African Mainland, Scheme D2000... ...	120,000 (*c*)	—	—	—
Rice Cultivation, Scheme D2012	19,707 (*g*)	—	—	—
Experimental Forest Planting Project, Scheme D2024	28,400 (*f*)	—	—	—
Survey of Cattle Disease, Scheme R33 ...	3,925	—	3,140	—
Clove Research, Scheme R134	7,820	—	2,326	—
Clove Research, Scheme R134A and R134B	49,960	—	46,676	—
Clove Research, Scheme R134C	17,500	—	16,214	—
Sociological Survey, Scheme R226	6,650	350	5,589	310
Broadcasting	—	1,200	—	970
Public Works Extraordinary	—	15,196	—	11,205
Reserve for Economic Projects	12,234	—	—	—

NOTES:—

(*a*) These are schemes which were in existence on 1st April, 1946 and the amounts of grants shown are the unissued balances of the grants as at 1st April, 1946 and count against the territorial allocation under the 1945 C. D. & W. Act.

(*b*) As from 1st January 1953 recurrent expenditure chargeable to Development Revenue was taken into the Protectorate Estimates.

(*c*) These grants were charged against the East African Regional Allocation of C. D. & W. Funds.

(*d*) The original grant for this was £193,000; £17,705 was spent and the scheme was closed. The balance was made available for application for grants for other schemes.

(*e*) £28,000 from Zanzibar Territorial Allocation; £12,000 from East African Regional Allocation; £8,000 from Tanganyika Territorial Allocation.

(*f*) These grants were made from the balance remaining from C. D. & W. Scheme D1250 (see note (*d*)).

(*g*) This grant was made from special funds made available by H.M.G. for rice cultivation.